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ABSTRACT

This fact book on the New York State Board of Regents legislative program for libraries provides information on: (1) New York libraries and library systems in 1989, including statistics; (2) the 1989 Regents legislative program for libraries, including a list of services for which aid is provided, statistics on support requested for libraries, and a profile of systems and libraries by region; (3) essential library and library system services, including data on state support requested for public library systems; (3) public, reference/research, and school library systems, including data on support, growth, and expenditures; (4) public library services, including construction, local library services aid, the New York Public Library, outreach and literacy programs, parent and child services, and public library service to correctional institutions; (5) comprehensive information database and delivery systems; and (6) conservation and preservation of research materials. A table summarizing state support requested for libraries and library-related activities is included. (MES)

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on the Board of Regents 1989 Legislative Program for Libraries

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on the Board of Regents 1989 Legislative Program for Libraries

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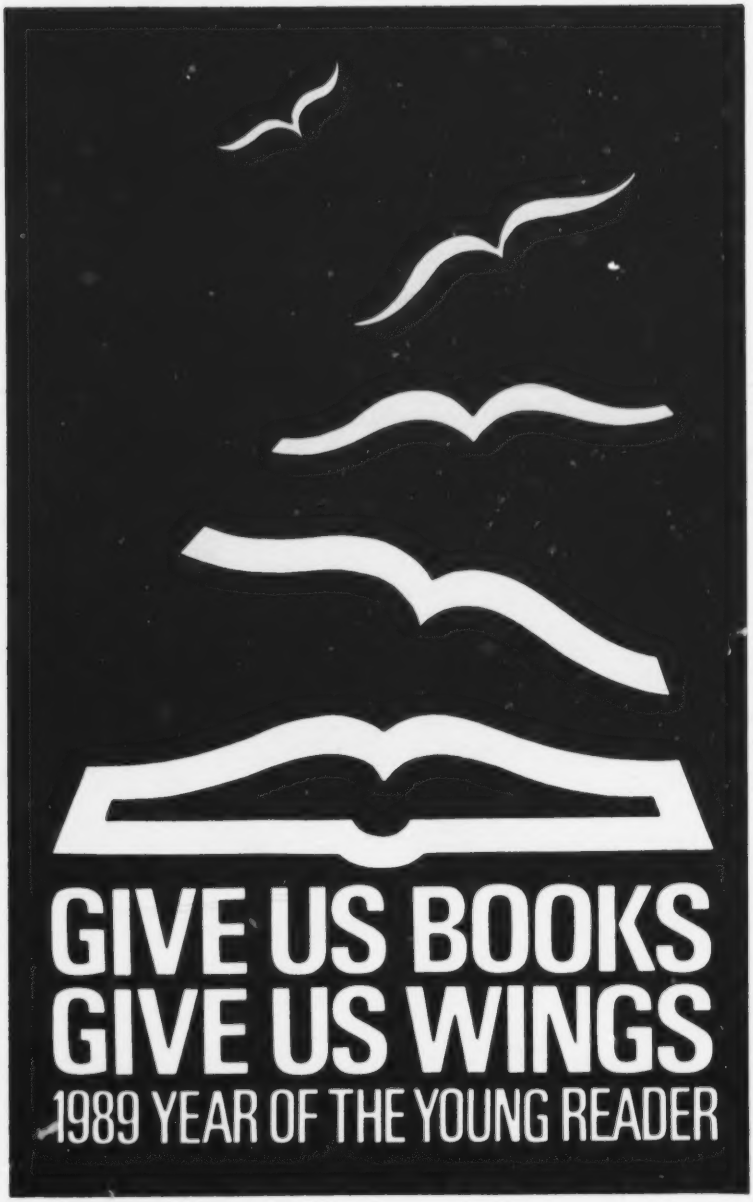

GIVE US BOOKS
GIVE US WINGS
1989 YEAR OF THE YOUNG READER

LIBRARIES IN 1989

Library use is increasing each year. In 1989, public libraries will loan some 100 million books. Academic libraries will serve almost 1.1 million students and faculty supporting the research and traditional learning programs essential to the intellectual and economic well-being of the State. School libraries will help some 3 million students develop lifelong learning skills.

Libraries in correctional institutions and Division for Youth facilities will bring necessary information to individuals preparing to rejoin society. Medical libraries will provide health care professionals with up-to-the-minute medical information, contributing to the protection of our citizen's health. Some 1,600 corporations, scientific institutes, government agencies, and industrial research units are linked to the library resources of the State through their special libraries. Important ethnic and cultural resources are safeguarded through programs offered by institutions such as the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture and the Akwesasne Library on the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK STATE

	Number	Total Volumes	Professional Staff	Support Staff	Total Operating Expenditures	Expenditures Salary	%	Materials	%
Public[a]	739	58,116,220	3,775	7,532	$437,335,000	$275,001,771	63%	$65,873,342	15%
Academic[b]	276	62,844,954	2,741	3,644	$280,557,918	$130,192,133	46%	$77,127,481	27%
School[c]									
Public	4,014	42,034,933	3,502	2,258	$149,588,731	$107,597,264	72%	$24,559,917	16%
Nonpublic	1,841	10,557,159	1,409	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Institution[d]	171	681,018	49	62	$2,637,683	$1,768,434	67%	$704,653	27%
Medical[e]	197	4,732,750	333	432	$23,366,001	NA	NA	$7,929,311	34%
NY State Library[f]	1	2,063,573	104	147	$10,270,740	$5,645,668	55%	$2,264,658	22%
TOTAL	7,239	181,030,607	11,913	14,095	$903,756,073	$520,205,270	58%	$178,459,362	20%

[a] *Public and Association Libraries Statistics 1987*

[b] *Selected Statistics on Postsecondary Libraries in New York State, Fall 1987 and Fiscal Year 1986-87 Data, October, 1988*

[c] *SED Information Center on Education, Public/Nonpublic School Library Statistics, Fall 1987 and Fiscal Year 1986-87 Data*

[d] *Institution Libraries Statistics 1986/87*

[e] *A Directory of Medical Libraries in New York State, 1985*

[f] *New York State Library: 1987 and 1987-88 ARL Questionnaire*
NA - Data not available

NEW YORKERS RELY ON LIBRARIES...

to help them reach their goals--personal, educational, career-oriented, and recreational. Public, school, academic, institution and special libraries answer hundreds of thousands of questions for learners of all ages. They provide preschool, parent, career, job, health, community agency and education information, programs and services which help insure educational success for all learners in our State. New Yorkers become more self-sufficient, productive, and capable by using their libraries.

THE REGENTS DEPEND ON LIBRARIES...

to help meet their goal of educational success for all. The responsibilities of the Regents and the State Education Department encompass the full range of educational and cultural programs within the State. Priorities for 1989 include "better beginnings" for all New Yorkers.

LIBRARIES HELP PROVIDE "BETTER BEGINNINGS" FOR LIFELONG LEARNING...

One of the major roles of the education system is to prepare a productive work force. Education supplies the labor needed by communities--and provides individuals with the opportunity to achieve economic self-sufficiency. Libraries are educational institutions. They contribute to the state's economic vitality.

Early childhood education is an investment in long-range educational success. "Better beginnings" are important in economically distressed communities because children who develop successful learning patterns have a better chance in overcoming limitations of their social and economic environment.

Public libraries play a significant role in early childhood education. They are the preschool child's door to learning. Public libraries also provide information and education programs for young parents on child development, nutrition, children's literature, and other topics.

Libraries serve young and old alike. Public, school, and academic libraries provide materials and services to help students successfully complete secondary school. They provide the tools and the help that young people and adults need to succeed in school, find a job, explore new careers, learn to read, locate training programs, return to school or use leisure time productively. Materials, programs and services for older adults provide opportunities for continued lifelong learning.

Libraries work with schools, government agencies, community groups, and other organizations in addressing the community problems that deny success to those most in need of education and employment.

Libraries provide information, programs, and services about job, career, literacy training and other educational opportunities through Education Information Centers, Job and Career Information Services, literacy, outreach and community-based information and referral services.

Libraries help people make successful transitions to the workplace and to further education, and support individual lifelong learning needs.

THE 1989 REGENTS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR LIBRARIES

The Regents 1989 Legislative Program for Libraries assures continuation of important services through aid for:

- public library systems, reference and research library resources systems, school library systems and other libraries.
- public library system coordinated outreach services, literacy and youth services programs.
- intersystem cooperation in the development of regional and statewide bibliographic data bases and other uses of technology to support resource sharing, including microcomputers to enable libraries of all sizes to use the data base.
- a coordinated effort to conserve and preserve information resources of unique value to New York State.
- a new local library services aid program.

This bill will require a $27.7 million increase in the local assistance budget for 1989-90. Copies of this bill can be obtained at the Senate and Assembly Document Room. Call 1-800-342-9860 for bill status information.

SUPPORT REQUESTED FOR LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY SYSTEMS AS COMPARED WITH CURRENT LAW
(In Millions of Dollars)

	1989/90 Current Law	1989/90 Proposed
Public Libraries and Systems	$55.55[a]	$76.73[a]
Reference and Research Library Resources Systems	3.00	3.60
School Library Systems (maximum)	5.04	8.26[a]
Coordinated Collection Development	1.40	1.69
Medical/Hospital	1.73	2.10
Regional Data Base/Automation	1.63	3.04
Preservation/Conservation	1.84	2.42[b]
Other	0	1.04[c]
TOTAL	$70.19	$98.88

[a] Includes the $1.42 million in public library system automation aid which current law identifies with the Regional Data Base program. The 1989/90 proposal places automation aid in Public Libraries and Systems and School Library Systems lines as a part of basic aid.

[b] Includes $275,000 (one-time cost) to change program to State fiscal year.

[c] Includes New York State Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped, personnel for the Division of Library Development, advanced technology internships and automation interface.

PROFILE OF SYSTEMS AND LIBRARIES BY REGION

Intersystem Region/Area	Academic Library Members[a]	Special and Institution Library Members[a]	Public Library Systems[b]	Public Library System Members[b]	School Library Systems[c]	School Library System Members[c,d]	Population	Land Area
Capital District	16	24	3	70	4	103	994,565	7,158
Central New York	14	39	2	64	5	88	849,250	4,077
Long Island	31	61	2	108	4	148	2,605,813	1,199
Metropolitan (New York City)	84	137	4	41[e]	4	147	7,938,238	740
North Country	12	35	2	93	5	96	503,196	10,730
Rochester	13	46	1	60	5	81	972,629	3,140
South Central	18	47	3	109	7	111	955,995	10,078
Southeastern	17	54	2	112	6	129	1,165,042	5,429
Western New York	18	69	3	79	6	144	1,573,344	4,828
TOTAL	223	512	22	736	46	1,047	17,588,072	47,379

[a] *Reference and Research Library Resources Systems Annual Reports 1987-88*

[b] *Public and Association Libraries Statistics 1987*

[c] *School Library Systems Annual Reports 1987-88*

[d] *Includes member public school districts and nonpublic schools. 2,996 public school libraries and 353 nonpublic school libraries participate.*

[e] *Does not include 201 branches in the Brooklyn, New York Public and Queens systems.*

ESSENTIAL LIBRARY SYSTEM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

Each of the 77 library systems in the State provides essential services to its member libraries and enables them to serve their constituents better. System services ensure adequate library service for the citizens of New York State.

This bill would increase aid for public library systems, reference and research library resources systems and school library systems.

Increases would be made for local library aid, central library aid, and such library system programs as services to correctional institutions and coordinated outreach. The literacy and public library construction programs would receive statutory funding beginning in 1989-90.

A new program to improve and extend library services to parents and children through community libraries would be funded at $1 million. An additional $1.1 million would provide $50,000 for each public library system to offer technical assistance and support for coordinated programs of library service to children and their parents.

Increases would also be made for Indian libraries, The New York Public Library Research Libraries, the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, The New York Public Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and The New York State Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped.

This bill would provide funds for automation in public library systems and school library systems. The some 100 million volumes their member libraries hold are vital components of the data base and resource sharing program in each region. The proposal recognizes that library systems are budgeting for library automation as a part of everyday operation.

STATE SUPPORT REQUESTED FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

	1989/90 Current Law[a]	1989/90 Proposed[b]
SYSTEM-WIDE PROGRAMS		
Brooklyn	$5,517,188	$ 6,894,336
Buffalo and Erie Co.	2,518,028	3,197,516
Chautauqua-Cattaraugus	990,179	1,313,555
Chemung-Southern Tier	1,147,848	1,533,993
Clinton-Essex-Franklin	948,008	1,247,201
Finger Lakes	1,093,047	1,489,577
Four County	1,300,722	1,818,210
Mid-Hudson	1,623,975	2,268,765
Mid-York	1,200,720	1,715,281
Mohawk Valley	1,038,071	1,303,931
Nassau	3,270,681	4,004,659
The New York Public Library		
The Branch Libraries	7,517,854[c]	9,635,151[c]
The Research Libraries	6,217,600[d]	6,978,000[d]
Nioga	1,053,525	1,345,740
North Country	1,374,592	1,942,279
Onondaga	1,209,332	1,662,332
Pioneer	2,680,119	3,432,189
Queens	4,579,056	5,579,201
Ramapo Catskill	1,716,238	2,287,548
Southern Adirondack	1,086,156	1,470,875
Suffolk	3,100,038	3,936,375
Upper Hudson	1,255,005	1,671,135
Westchester	2,189,273	2,722,276
TOTAL	$54,627,255	$69,450,125
SPECIAL PROGRAMS		
Automation (Discretionary Grants)	$100,000	$0[e]
Parent/Child Services (Grants)	0	1,000,000
Literacy (Discretionary Grants)	0	600,000
Construction	0	4,000,000
Other Programs	825,756[f]	1,683,417[f]
GRAND TOTAL	$55,553,011[g]	$76,733,542[g]

[a] Includes automation aid of $60,000 for each public library system from Regional Data Base program.

[b] Includes automation aid and $50,000 for each system to provide technical support for Parent/Child Services.

[c] Includes funds for the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

[d] Includes funds for the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture.

[e] $100,000 for automation interface now included under Comprehensive Information Data Base program on page 34.

[f] Includes aid for Indian libraries, Service to Local Correctional Institutions, Service to State Correctional Institutions and microcomputers/electronic communications.

[g] Indicates maximum cost.

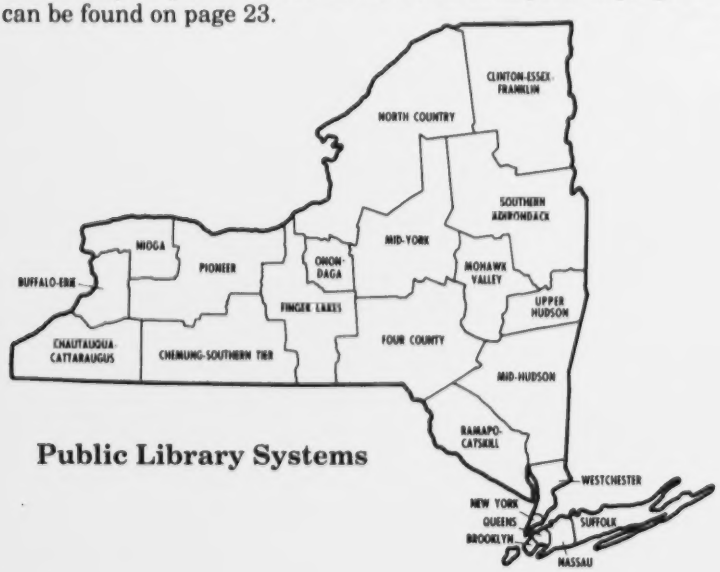
LIBRARY SYSTEMS

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

OVERALL INCREASE: $21.2 million

The 22 public library systems enable some 736 public libraries and 618 branches and other outlets to serve the public efficiently and effectively. State aid for public libraries and library systems, now some 13.1 percent of the total public library expenditure, is vital to assuring adequate library service.

Basic aid to public libraries and public library systems would increase by 25 percent in 1989-90. Overall aid to public libraries and library systems, which includes special programs such as construction, literacy and parent/child services, would increase by 38 percent. Details about these important programs can be found on page 23.



Public Library Systems

REFERENCE AND RESEARCH LIBRARY RESOURCES SYSTEMS

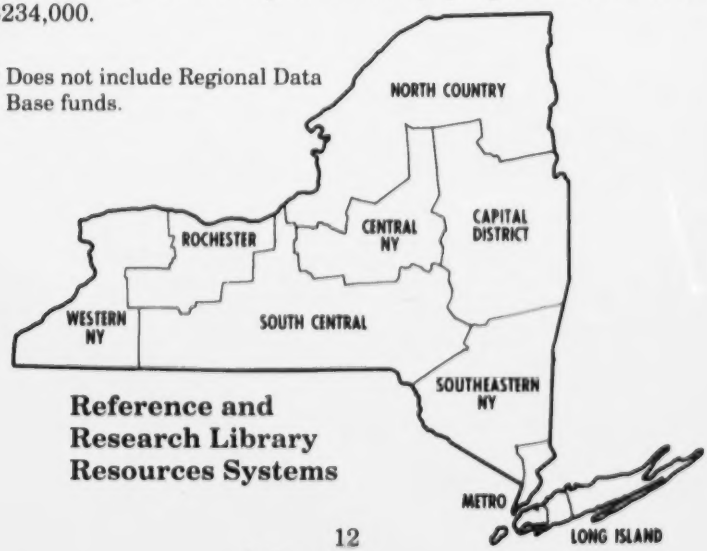
INCREASE: $1.3 million[a]

The nine reference and research library resources systems enable academic, hospital, law, business and other special libraries, public library systems, and school library systems to share resources. They provide interlibrary loan, delivery, data base development, reciprocal access, and other services to meet the reference and information needs of library users, students and faculty of institutions of higher education, the professions, and others.

Basic formula aid to reference and research library resources systems would be increased by $602,902 in 1989-90.

The reference and research library resources systems also coordinate and administer State aid programs such as the hospital library program and the coordinated collection development program. In 1989-90, the Coordinated Collection Development Aid program would be increased by $289,621. Funding for the New York Academy of Medicine would increase by $140,000 and increases for the Hospital Library program would total $234,000.

[a] Does not include Regional Data Base funds.



Reference and Research Library Resources Systems

STATE SUPPORT REQUESTED FOR REFERENCE AND RESEARCH LIBRARY RESOURCES SYSTEMS

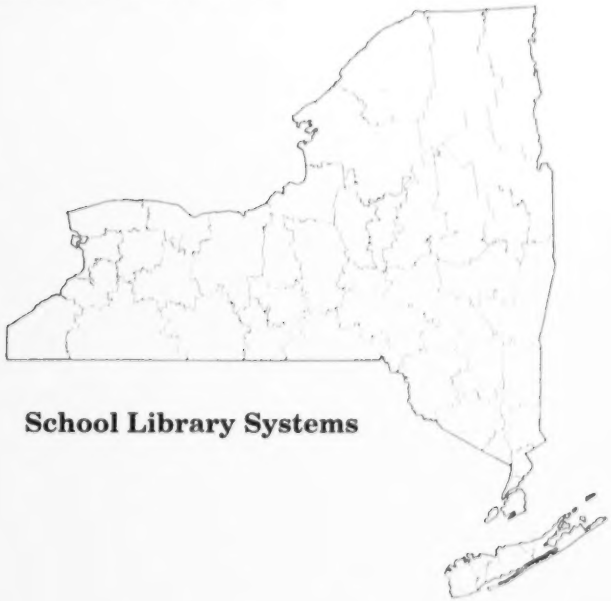
SYSTEM	1989/90 Current Law	1989/90 Proposed
Capital District	$287,960	$346,127
Central New York	277,151	332,478
Long Island	361,670	433,267
METRO	627,763	752,478
North Country	267,499	322,360
Rochester	282,242	338,382
South Central	289,389	348,485
Southeastern	294,495	353,589
Western New York	314,219	377,125
TOTAL	$3,002,388	$3,604,291

SCHOOL LIBRARY SYSTEMS

MAXIMUM INCREASE: $3.2 million

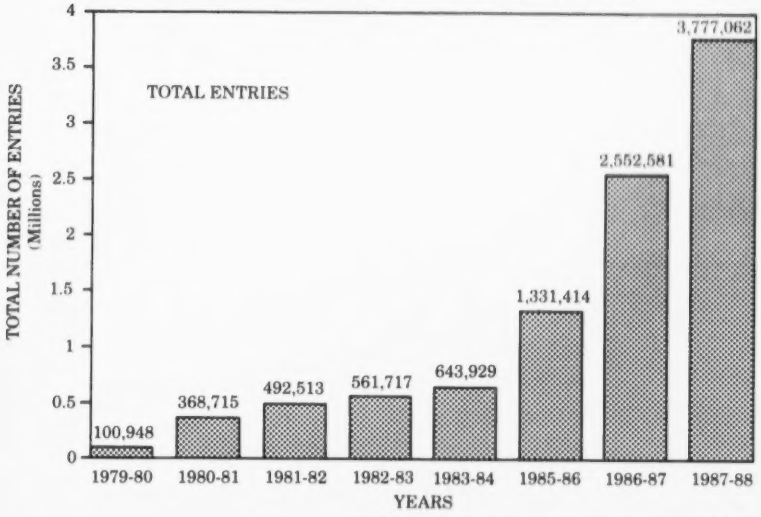
The 46 school library systems provide a means by which some 3 million students can be served efficiently and effectively by some 6,000 public and nonpublic school libraries.

Experience with school library system operation documents the need for increased funds to support services. Each system continues to develop a computerized union catalog, which lists the books, periodicals and other library materials in the school libraries comprising the system. The number of records in these data bases grew from 2.8 million to 4 million in 1987-88. Over 835,000 book titles were added in 1987-88. Interlibrary loan and delivery service expedite resource sharing among the members of a system. Borrowing of materials increased from 132,000 to 169,877 items in 1987-88.



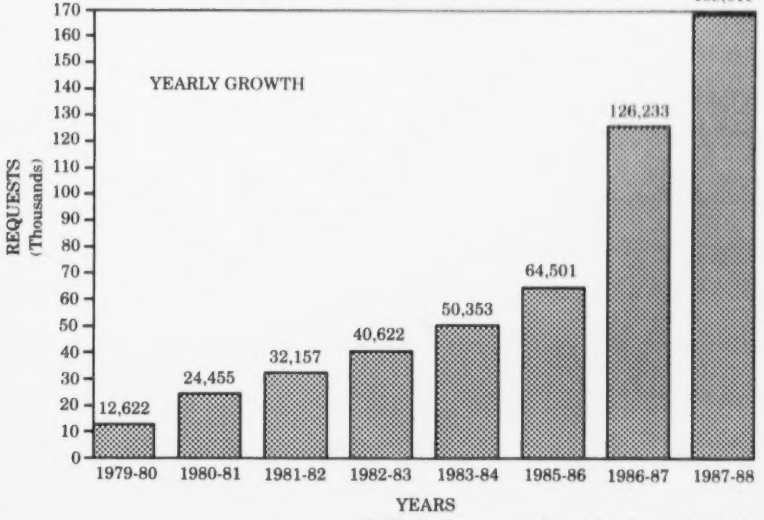
School Library Systems

GROWTH OF MONOGRAPHIC HOLDINGS IN SCHOOL LIBRARY SYSTEMS DATA BASES



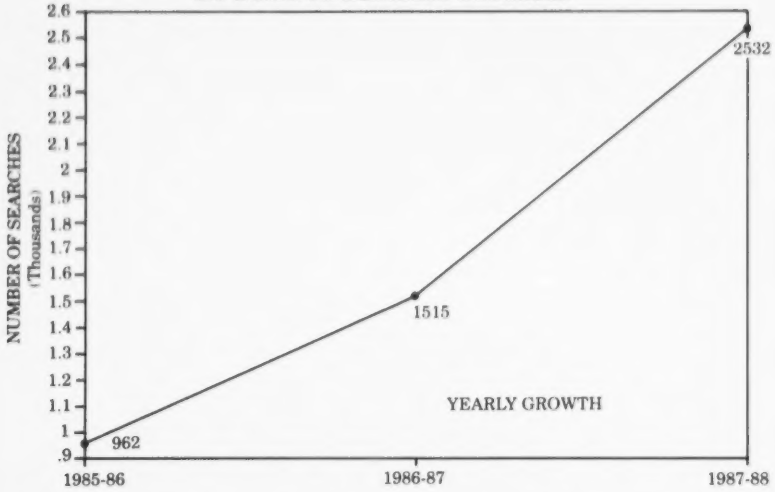
NOTE: no data were collected for the year 1984-85.

GROWTH OF INTERLIBRARY LOAN SCHOOL LIBRARY SYSTEMS



NOTE: no data were collected for the year 1984-85.

GROWTH OF DATA BASE SEARCHES BY SCHOOL LIBRARY SYSTEMS



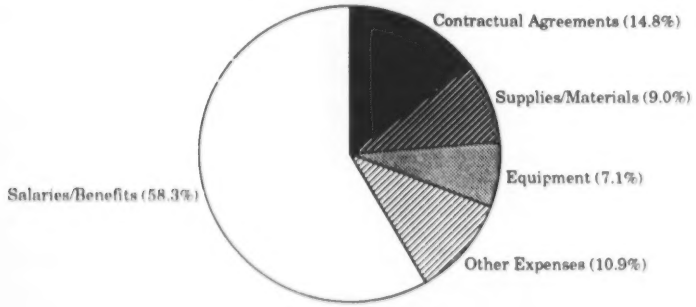
Service to member librarians, faculty and administrators is also important. Forty-one systems provided 2,532 data base searches of outside computer services (such as ERIC) that helped teachers and administrators locate essential materials and information for classroom use. School library systems sponsored 257 different types of training/continuing education activities for 13,698 librarians, teachers and administrators to enhance their professional skills. Activities include workshops on topics like storytelling, automation, curriculum development, censorship or special client needs.

The bill provides for a $2 million increase in formula aid. Formula factors for the school library systems in BOCES and Big City School Districts in 1989-90 would include $450 per district, $2.50 per square mile, $.29 per student, and an annual grant based on enrollment. Any school library systems which have merged since January 1, 1984 will receive an additional $50,000 annually. The Regents also recommend funds totaling $1.2 million for automation.

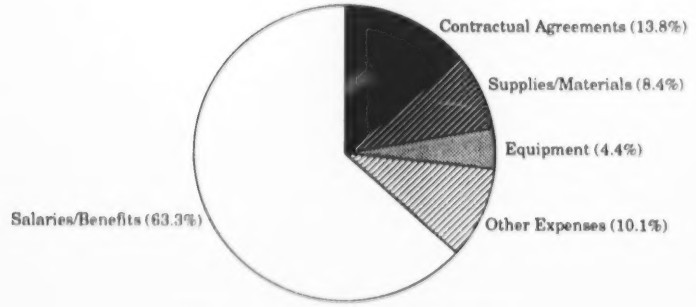
The bill provides $60,000 for assisting Library Development to provide technical assistance and to administer the School Library System Program.

EXPENDITURE COMPARISONS
SCHOOL LIBRARY SYSTEMS UNDER CURRENT LAW

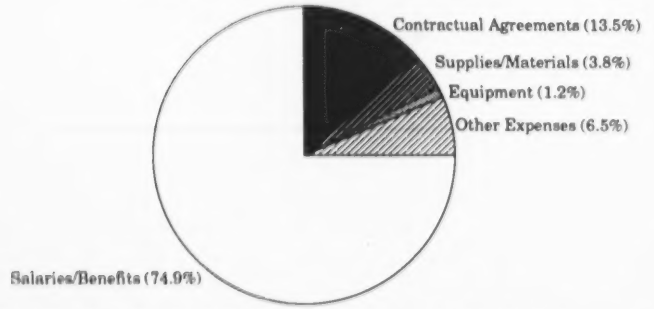
1986/87 EXPENDITURES



1987/88 EXPENDITURES



1988/89 PROPOSED EXPENDITURES



NOTE: although staffing levels have remained constant, funding for programs has decreased because of annual increasing costs for salaries and benefits. There is a serious need for increased funds to support current and/or expanded services.

SCHOOL LIBRARY SYSTEMS
A Profile

Each of the 46 school library systems has developed its own Plan of Service. Programs vary but each system provides basic services. A uniform reporting system makes it possible to develop a profile of a "typical" school library system based upon the Annual Reports that are submitted to the Department each year.

Currently, this profile consists of:

- two full-time persons on the staff who are paid from State Aid funds including a Director and a clerical assistant;
- 65 public school buildings with a total enrollment of 50,903;
- 8 nonpublic schools with a total enrollment of 2,283 pupils; and
- 4,459 teachers and other professionals being served by the "typical" system.

The system is assisted in its governance by a 12-member (or larger) Council which advises and acts on policies and procedures. A group composed of a certified library media specialist from each member school district provides communication between the district and the system and deals with procedural matters through committee involvement. The BOCES or Big 5 Cities Board of Education is the governing board.

Each system is developing a computerized union catalog with location information about some 85,000 books and 4,050 periodicals held by its member libraries which is used for accessing and interloaning materials. Most of the interlibrary loans (some 86 percent) are transacted among school library members within the school library system. Approximately 10 percent of the loans come from public libraries and approximately 5 percent are furnished by academic and special libraries and the New York State Library.

STATE SUPPORT REQUESTED FOR SCHOOL LIBRARY SYSTEMS

SYSTEM	1989/90 Current Law[a]	1989/90 Proposed[a,b]
Albany-Schoharie-Schenectady	$ 97,241	$ 158,000
Broome-Delaware-Tioga	87,534	142,343
Buffalo	83,142	144,784
Cattaraugus-Allegany-Erie-Wyoming	90,755	145,112
Cayuga-Onondaga	79,945	130,517
Clinton-Essex-Warren-Washington	86,980	139,783
Delaware-Chenango-Madison-Otsego	85,567	137,669
Dutchess	87,154	142,062
Erie #1	96,304	157,805
Erie #2-Chautauqua-Cattaraugus	94,818	211,555[c]
Franklin-Essex-Hamilton	82,799	133,566
Genesee-Wyoming	79,549	129,243
Hamilton-Fulton-Montgomery	84,583	136,458
Herkimer-Fulton-Hamilton-Otsego	81,595	132,029
Jefferson-Lewis	89,960	144,440
Livingston-Steuben-Wyoming	81,219	131,624
Madison-Oneida	81,165	132,074
Monroe #1	85,079	139,507
Monroe #2-Orleans	83,588	137,355
Nassau	169,911	280,459
New York City	1,006,307	1,626,696
Oneida-Herkimer-Madison	82,679	134,612
Onondaga-Cortland-Madison	145,519[c]	214,017[c]
Orange-Ulster	91,576	149,277
Orleans-Niagara	86,680	141,454
Oswego	82,057	134,091
Otsego-Delaware-Schoharie-Greene	84,673	135,836
Putnam-Westchester	88,587	144,192
Rensselaer-Columbia-Greene	91,864	148,129
Rochester	79,552	138,316
Rockland	85,036	140,129
St. Lawrence-Lewis	87,923	141,234
Saratoga-Warren	83,201	135,526
Schuyler-Chemung-Tioga	79,969	131,882
Steuben-Allegany	85,081	137,103
Suffolk #1	86,073	138,019
Suffolk #2	119,362	197,806
Suffolk #3	95,087	156,159
Sullivan	79,815	129,379
Syracuse	77,002	133,729
Tompkins-Seneca-Tioga	79,551	129,808
Ulster	81,697	133,623
Washington-Warren-Hamilton-Essex	87,571	140,624
Wayne-Finger Lakes	92,954	149,602
Westchester #2	98,581	159,603
Yonkers	76,927	133,609
TOTAL	$5,044,212[d]	$8,260,840[d]

[a] Based on 1987-88 enrollment figures.

[b] Includes automation grants.

[c] Includes $50,000 for system merging.

[d] Indicates maximum cost if all school districts and schools fully participate.

Essential Library System and Library Services

Public Libraries and Systems
- Public Library System Services and Operation
- Local Library Incentive Aid
  - (System Headquarters replacement for LLIA)
- Local Library Services Aid
- Automation
- Central Libraries
- Construction
- Coordinated Outreach Services
- Literacy
- Parent/Child Services
- Service to Local Correctional Institutions
- Service to State-Operated Correctional Institutions
- Special grants to Brooklyn, Buffalo, Nassau
- The New York Public Library
  - Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
  - Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture
  - The Research Libraries of The New York Public Library
- Indian Libraries

Reference and Research Library Resources Systems
- Coordinated Collection Development
- Hospital Library Services Program
- New York Academy of Medicine Contract

School Library Systems

Comprehensive Information Data Base and Delivery Systems

Regional Data Bases and Interlibrary Resource Sharing
Microcomputer/Electronic Communications
Automation Interface
Advanced Technology Internships

Conservation/Preservation

New York State Library

Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped
Division of Library Development Personnel

GRAND TOTAL

[a] Figures in parentheses below are a portion of this total library aid for public libraries and public library systems.

[b] Indicates maximum cost. The Local Library Services Aid program replaces the Local Library Incentive Aid program.

[c] Reflects $1.42 million in automation aid for public library systems which current law identifies under the Regional Data Base program.

[d] Earlier appropriations: 1984 $3 million, 1986 $2 million.

REQUESTED FOR LIBRARIES

1989/90 Current Law	1989/90 Proposed
$55,553,011[a]	$75,933,542[a]
(29,238,799)	(32,404,695)
(7,692,882)[b]	0
0	(5,663,738)
0	(7,782,273)[b]
(1,420,000)[c]	(2,234,680)
(6,308,967)	(7,018,963)
0[d]	(4,000,000)
(2,679,807)	(4,852,776)
0[e]	(600,000)
0	(2,100,000)
(175,000)[f]	(175,000)[f]
(370,000)	(400,000)
(430,000)	(430,000)
(739,200)	(985,000)
(638,000)	(725,000)
(5,579,600)	(6,253,000)
(280,756)	(308,417)
3,002,389	3,604,291
1,399,811	1,689,432
1,266,000	1,500,000
460,000	600,000
5,044,209[g]	8,260,840[h]
1,625,000	3,042,323
0	800,000
0	100,000
0	50,000
1,840,000	2,415,000[i]
0	390,173
0	500,000
$70,190,420	**$98,885,601**

[e] There was a $400,000 one year appropriation in 1986.

[f] Governor's budget.

[g] Indicates maximum cost if all school districts and schools fully participate.

[h] Includes funds for automation and indicates maximum cost.

[i] Includes $275,000 (one-time cost) to change program to State fiscal year.

BEFORE

AFTER

The East Fishkill Community Library in Dutchess County, which serves a town population of 18,000, was located in a 2,800 square foot space on the upper level of the Town of Fishkill garage. The new building provides 9,000 square feet of space. The project, which cost $1,026,000, was made possible by a State construction grant ($9,401), a town appropriation ($616,599) and by gifts totaling $400,000. The library is one of the 292 public libraries able to build a new facility, renovate, increase access to the handicapped, or install energy conservation measures with $5 million of public library construction money appropriated in the 1984 and 1986 State library legislation. These grants generated a total of $40.4 million in matching funds. While these construction projects were a great accomplishment, the available funds met only a small part of the need. The $4 million annual funding requested in the 1989 legislative proposal is needed to improve other deteriorating library buildings with a long-range capital improvement plan.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

CONSTRUCTION

FUNDS REQUESTED: $4 million

The bill would provide statutory funding of $4 million annually for the public library construction program authorized in 1984. Provision is made for $4 million appropriations in 1989-90 and thereafter. The 1988 construction needs survey reflects the need for $109.6 million to improve 202 deteriorating public library buildings across the State.

Action must be taken to make all public libraries accessible to handicapped persons. More than 280 public libraries (mostly located in small communities and serving a population of fewer than 15,000) are inaccessible to handicapped persons. Some 85 of the State's 739 main libraries lack rest room facilities.

STATE SUPPORT REQUESTED FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

LIBRARY SYSTEM	Funds for Member Library Projects	Funds for System and/ or Member Library Projects	1989/90 Proposed Total
Brooklyn	$ 304,933	$ 72,727	$ 377,660
Buffalo and Erie Co.	138,804	72,727	211,531
Chautauqua-Cattaraugus	31,797	72,727	104,524
Chemung-Southern Tier	39,334	72,727	112,061
Clinton-Essex-Franklin	22,124	72,727	94,851
Finger Lakes	40,917	72,727	113,644
Four County	50,424	72,727	123,151
Mid-Hudson	75,174	72,727	147,901
Mid-York	52,671	72,727	125,398
Mohawk Valley	39,401	72,727	112,128
Nassau	180,647	72,727	253,374
The New York Public Library	403,162	72,727	475,889
Nioga	44,458	72,727	117,185
North Country	46,658	72,727	119,385
Onondaga	63,413	72,727	136,140
Pioneer	132,948	72,727	205,675
Queens	258,524	72,727	331,251
Ramapo Catskill	84,075	72,727	156,802
Southern Adirondack	36,693	72,727	109,420
Suffolk	175,541	72,727	248,268
Upper Hudson	59,853	72,727	132,580
Westchester	118,455	72,727	191,182
TOTAL	$2,400,006	$1,599,994	$4,000,000

LOCAL LIBRARY SERVICES AID

INCREASE: $3.5 million

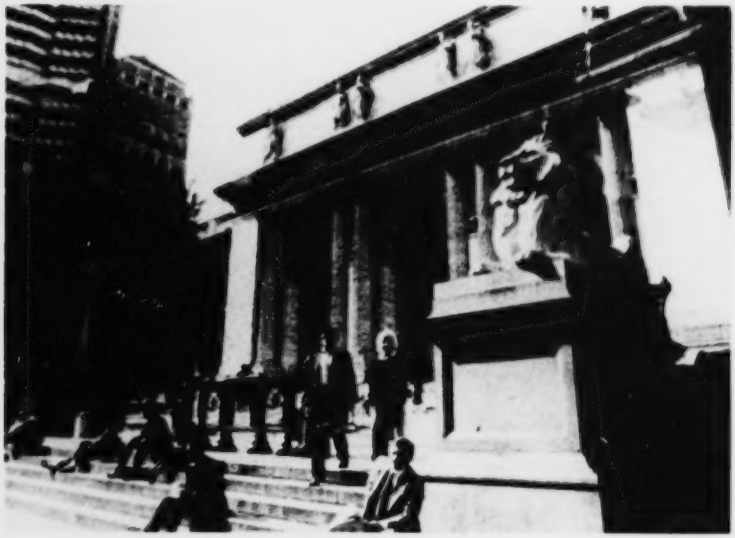
The Regents recommend a new $7.8 million Local Library Services Aid program to replace the Local Library Incentive Aid Program. It would provide 40 cents per capita or $3,500 minimum to chartered and registered libraries meeting public library standards. These funds will help public libraries meet increased costs and help offset the termination of federal revenue sharing funds.

This support recognizes that good public libraries are indispensable to the cultural and economic well-being of the State. Their resources are important to the industry the State must retain, and to the communication and service industries upon which a stronger economic base will be built. Public libraries need increased funding for materials and community service programs. Local library aid will help create a common threshold of public library service and enable more public libraries to take full advantage of the services the systems offer.

For further information on the amount of aid an individual library would receive under this proposal, contact the local public library system or the Division of Library Development, New York State Library.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

INCREASE: $1,006,200

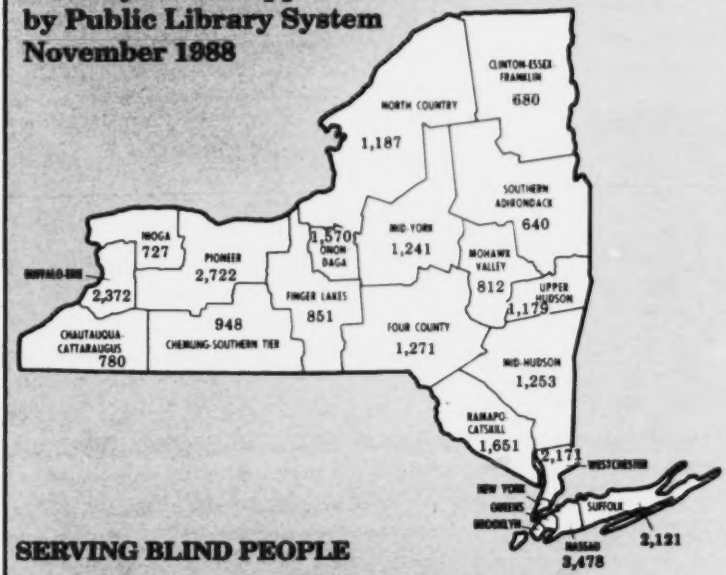


The research collections of The New York Public Library are unparalleled in the nation. The New York Public Library Research Libraries, which serve scholars world-wide, currently receive $5.6 million in State aid. The Regents propose a 12 percent increase of $673,400 for 1989-90 to a total of $6.3 million.

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture currently receives $638,000 in State aid and in 1989-90 would receive a 14 percent increase for a total of $725,000.

The New York Public Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped would receive an increase of $245,800 in 1989-90, which would bring its current funding level of $739,200 to $985,000.

Number of Blind and Visually Handicapped Readers by Public Library System November 1988



SERVING BLIND PEOPLE

The New York Public Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, in cooperation with the Brooklyn Public Library and the Queens Borough Public Library, served 18,390 readers in the five Boroughs of New York City in 1988. The New York Public Library also provided service to the Nassau and Suffolk subregional libraries.

The New York State Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped served 22,055 active readers in 55 upstate counties in 1988.

In 1988, The New York Public Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped was supported by $739,200 in State aid and $130,000 in Federal LSCA funds. The Regents recommend State aid be increased to $985,000 in 1989-90.

The Regents recommend State aid to the New York State Library for the Blind and Visually Handicapped be increased by $390,000 in 1989-90. This additional $19 per registered borrower would ensure timely, equitable service to blind and visually handicapped readers regardless of county of residence.

OUTREACH AND LITERACY SERVICES

INCREASE: $2.6 million

COORDINATED OUTREACH SERVICES
TARGET GROUP POPULATIONS TO BE SERVED[a]

Blind	139,444
Physically Handicapped	1,892,634
Aged	2,173,640
Institutionalized	311,438
Unemployed	467,496
Educationally Disadvantaged	2,540,138
Isolated	963,040
Ethnic or Minority Groups	4,288,441

[a] 1984 estimates submitted to State Education Department

As services to people in these target groups are developed and extended, additional funds are required to meet the wide variety of special needs. Funds would continue to purchase special equipment and materials, provide specially trained personnel and support focused programs and services.

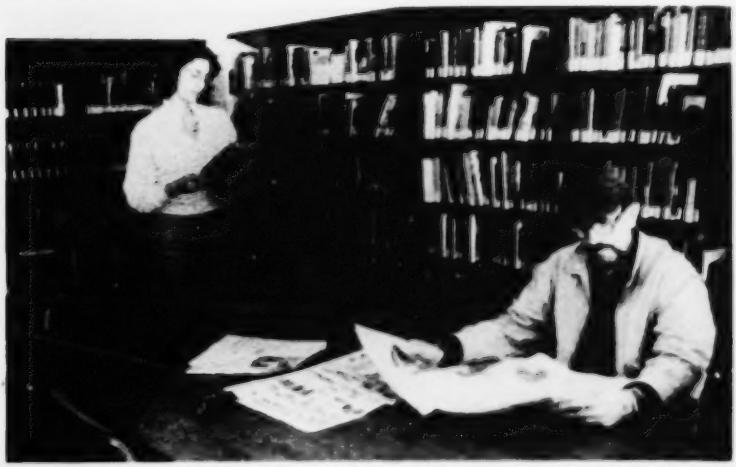
This bill would increase State aid for coordinated outreach services programs by $2 million. It would provide an annual grant of $45,000 plus 22 cents per capita to public library systems providing coordinated outreach services in 1989-90.

LITERACY SERVICES

The Regents propose annual funds for grants totalling $600,000 million for the library literacy program.

In 1986, legislation established the public library adult literacy services program and appropriated $400,000 for grants to public library systems and public libraries for cooperative projects to assist adults to increase their literacy skills. In 1986, libraries and library systems submitted 59 applications totalling $706,430. Forty-nine of the 59 applicants were able to receive at least partial funding with the $400,000 available. Grants ranged in size from $600 for the Lodi Public Library (Seneca County) to the maximum of $20,000 for The New York Public Library and the Mid-Hudson Library System.

Each of the 49 adult literacy projects was cooperatively planned and implemented with one or more schools, community organizations, public or nongovernmental agencies. Some grant funds were used to start or expand adult new reader collections, provide videotape instruction for tutors, begin computer learning centers in public libraries and support English-as-a-second-language classes. Funding for this program was not appropriated by the Legislature in 1987 or 1988. Federal funds for literacy are limited.



The Lifelong Learning Collection has books on:

- Adventure
- Mystery
- Poetry
- Romance
- History
- Sports
- Religion
- Health
- Math
- Nature
- Technology
- Cars and Driving
- Jobs and Careers
- Money
- Pre GED Materials

Public libraries promote literacy with a variety of services and activities. Library services are important to people learning to read, to those who are practicing newly acquired literacy skills, and to teachers, volunteers and others who assist people to develop their literacy skills. Libraries provide space for the program operation, training, and the individual tutoring of such programs as Literacy Volunteers and Laubach Literacy. They also supply materials adults need to use once they enroll in or finish formal Adult Basic Education programs.

This bill would also provide $60,000 for assisting the Division of Library Development to provide technical assistance and to administer the Outreach and the Literacy programs.

PARENT AND CHILD SERVICES

FUNDS REQUESTED: $2.1 million

Children without access to cultural and educational experiences before entering school are at a disadvantage. The Regents propose $1-million to strengthen local library service programs for pre-school and school-age children and their parents.

1989
THE YEAR OF THE YOUNG READER

"What parents and children share before a child enters kindergarten has a powerful effect on the child's future. The extent to which parents introduce their children to books, culture, and learning helps determine lifelong learning habits, attitudes and skills. Among the most important of the preschool experiences are the development of skills in listening, speaking, and looking that prepare for reading and form the basis for the enjoyment of learning."

Library Service to the People of New York State, 1988.

Reading Begins At Home

Because approximately 2.5 million New York adults need literacy services, thousands of preschool children in New York State have never had a book read to them. Hundreds of babies are born to teenage mothers who do not communicate verbally with their children in the vital first months of their lives. Library preliteracy and literacy activities for families foster early literacy in young children and encourage family members of all ages to become library users.

Public libraries of all sizes in 52 counties made a special effort in 1988 to reach out to parents and young children with the aim of making sure that every parent and child has and uses a library card. One-time Federal grants totaling $700,000 helped 17 public library systems to serve at-risk families through the New York State "Family Reading Program." State funds are needed to ensure that libraries can continue to spotlight the joys and importance of books and reading and help stop illiteracy before it begins.

Early childhood programs are designed to introduce very young children and their parents to books and reading through read aloud sessions, family story hours and other sharing techniques which support early learning. Libraries work with parents and other care givers to help children develop successful learning patterns early in life and provide information on child development, nutrition and children's literature. Children are encouraged to register for a library card and to actively use their public library through programs offered both in the library and in the community.

The bill requests $1.1 million to ensure that public libraries have the technical and program assistance they need to further develop services to children and their parents. The bill provides $50,000 annually to each public library system which offers coordinating activities for assuring local public library services to children, youth, and parents.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

INCREASE: $30,000

This bill would increase grants in 1989-90 to $10 per capita of inmate population of State correctional facilities in light of rising costs for library materials and services since the program started in 1984. This program makes the library resources of the public library systems available to the inmate population of State correctional facilities.

COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION DATA BASE AND DELIVERY SYSTEMS

INCREASE: $2.4 million

The bill would provide $1.4 million increased funds for grants for intersystem cooperation in the development of regional and statewide bibliographic data bases and the sharing of resources among libraries of all types and for a more integrated approach to automation. The bill would also provide $800,000 for microcomputers in public libraries, $100,000 for an automation interface, and $50,000 for advanced technology internships.

Libraries in New York State hold over 180 million volumes or an estimated data base of 136 million records. Of the 136 million records, 53 million, or approximately 39 percent, are in machine-readable form. The expansion of data bases will improve and speed the delivery of library services, facilitate resource sharing, and achieve long-term cost savings.

AUTOMATION FUNDS FOR LIBRARY SYSTEMS

The automation of library systems and libraries directly contributes to regional and statewide cooperation. The 1987 *Libraries and Technology* report recommended increased funds for automation so systems can plan for automation as a part of ongoing operations. The bill would provide support for automation as a part of the basic system support.

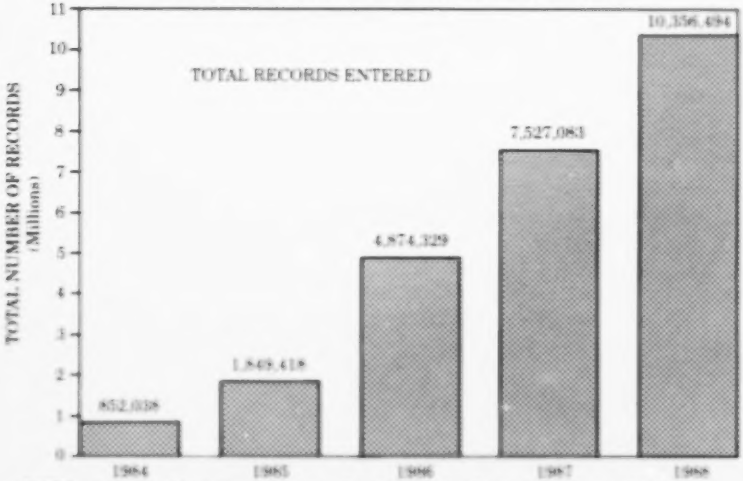
For public library systems, automation aid should relate to the size of the collections for which the automated system is developed. Each public library system will receive a minimum of $85,000 in 1989/90 or, if greater, an amount equal to 12 percent of their book reimbursal grant. The funds will be used for automation purposes in coordination with the regional plan.

Each school library system will receive an amount equal to 18 percent of its basic formula funds for automation activities in coordination with the regional plan.

REGIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA BASES AND INTERLIBRARY RESOURCES SHARING PROGRAM

The 1984 legislation established grants to accelerate the conversion of data for regional automated data bases, and to provide for effective use of technology by all types of libraries within each of the nine library regions of the State.

REGIONAL DATA BASES PROGRAM
GROWTH IN MONOGRAPHIC RECORDS



NOTE: only includes monographic records entered using Regional Bibliographic Data Bases and Interlibrary Resources Sharing Program State funds. A total of 53 million records are now in machine-readable form statewide.

Legislation in 1986 changed the program by establishing separate grants to reference and research library resources systems for regional data base development and resource sharing and separate grants to public library systems for developing automated systems as a part of the regional data base. This legislation also based future grants to reference and research library resources systems on the amounts provided to the regions under what was a discretionary grant program in the 1984 law.

The Regents 1989 proposal would establish funding on a formula basis to the reference and research library resources systems in order to make the grants to each region equitable and fair.

An annual grant of $260,000 would be given to each of the nine reference and research library resources systems, plus $.04 per capita in 1989-90.

This bill provides $60,000 in funds for assisting the Division of Library Development to provide technical assistance and to administer the program.

STATE SUPPORT REQUESTED FOR REGIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA BASES PROGRAM BY REGION

REGION	1989/90 Current Law[a]	1989/90 Proposed Law[b]
Capital District	$ 100,000	$ 299,783
Central New York	185,000	293,970
Long Island	190,000	364,233
METRO	243,750	577,530
North Country	137,500	280,128
Rochester	200,000	298,905
South Central	181,250	298,240
Southeastern	175,000	306,602
Western New York	212,500	322,934
TOTAL	$1,625,000	$3,042,323

[a] Automation aid for public library systems not reflected.
[b] Additional aid is allocated to public library systems and school library systems as part of system formula fund.

MICROCOMPUTERS FOR RESOURCE SHARING

The bibliographic data base is helpful to all library users if all libraries can use it. Microcomputers provide an inexpensive way for even the smallest libraries to take advantage of the growing data base. A 1986 study of interlibrary loan in New York State shows how microcomputers available in the State's libraries would permit electronic handling of interlibrary loan requests and provide other library services.

Today, only 58 percent of the public libraries have one or more microcomputers. This bill appropriates $800,000 in 1989-90 for placing microcomputers in public libraries. Such microcomputers will speed interlibrary loan requests through electronic communication systems and statistical programs, and will increase access for local libraries to information about books and other materials listed in computerized data bases (disabled persons can also use the microcomputer to use the library and staff can use it to communicate with disabled persons).

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY INTERNSHIPS

The 1987 *Libraries and Technology* report recommended that advanced technology internships be established to provide opportunities for continuing professional education, and short-term infusions of specialty skills at selected library sites. This bill appropriates $50,000 for advanced technology internships to be administered by the Division of Library Development.

CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF RESEARCH MATERIALS

INCREASE: $300,000

In 1984, New York became the first state to address the problem of deteriorating research collections through a state-supported program. This bill would increase funds for the conservation and preservation of library research materials available to the people of New York State in its libraries, archives, historical societies, and other repositories.

Books, historical documents, maps, photographs, film, sound recordings, and other research materials are deteriorating at an alarming rate. Acidic compounds used in paper manufacturing or absorbed from polluted environments actually "burn" paper from within, causing it to become brittle and useless. Surveys in large research libraries indicate that one-third to one-half of their collections are already so brittle that just turning the pages can cause them to break into pieces.

These endangered materials form the basis of our educational system and support research in medicine, industry, history, and other fields crucial to the continued social and economic vitality of the State. Immediate action is needed to prevent the irreparable loss of the information they contain.

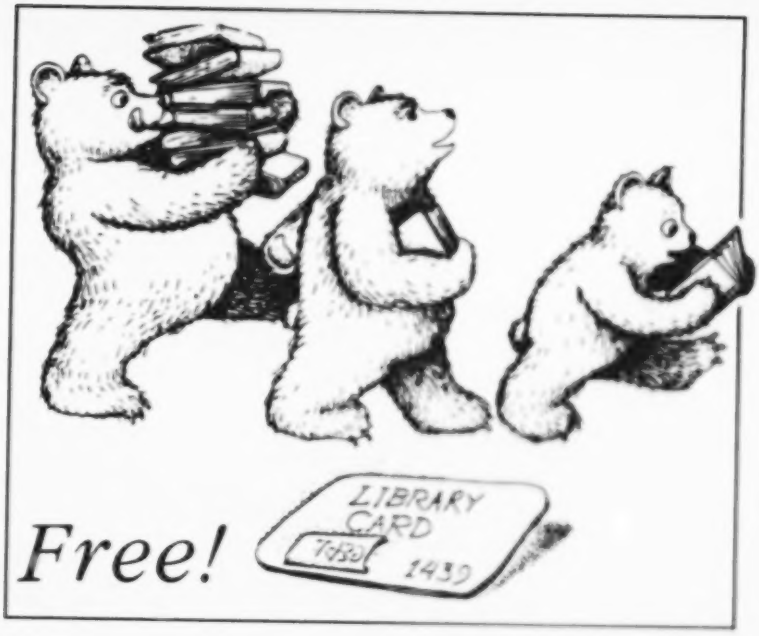
Current law provides a three-part coordinated conservation/preservation program to address these problems. Eleven comprehensive research libraries receive $90,000 each to assist with the preservation of research materials. These are: Columbia University, Cornell University, the New York State Library, New York University, The Research Libraries of the New York Public Library, Syracuse University, the University of Rochester, and the four SUNY centers at Albany, Buffalo, Binghamton, and Stony Brook.

These 11 comprehensive research libraries are also eligible to participate in a $350,000 cooperative grant program. In 1988, coordinated grant program awards supported cooperative projects to preserve historic New York transportation and city street maps, microfilm New York State newspapers, and preserve acetate-based audio recordings.

All other libraries and record repositories are eligible for grants from a $500,000 discretionary grant program. In 1988, 47 projects were funded. These included: a general conservation survey at the Baldwinsville Public Library; projects at Utica College to microfilm Welsh language materials published in New York, and at the New York Hospital Medical Archives to microfilm early hospital records; and a project at the Delaware County Historical Association for conservation treatment of a collection of 19th century manuscript maps.

The 1989 bill would increase the annual funding for the 11 comprehensive research libraries by 10 percent ($100,000 for each library instead of the $90,000 established in 1984) and would provide a total of $450,000 for the cooperative grant program. In addition, a total of $590,000 would be provided for grants to other libraries and agencies for preservation of unique research materials.

The bill provides $120,000 in funds for assisting the Division of Library Development to provide technical assistance and to administer the conservation/preservation program.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